

61 52

Caesar's Debt

~~692~~  
693

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Governorship of Father Spain 61-60

Crassus had to go bail for 1/4 of  
Caesar's debts before he could go  
serve as Pro Consul in Spain



6/BC

Caesar divorced Pompeia  
Clodius had broken into Caesar's  
house

61 \$60BC

In Spain as Dr., reached Corduba  
in 3 weeks. Bandits refused to settle  
in the Plains. Caesar enlisted new troops  
conducted vigorous campaign between  
the TAGUS & DOURO, consolidating the province  
Sailed from Cadiz up to Brigaetum. Caesar  
won very vast sums of money out of  
these operations. He sent to Rome a  
very large sum, including 'voluntary'

contributions by Spanish Cities. Encouraged  
he was voted a TRIUMPH. He also enriched  
his soldiers who hailed him as imperator.  
He obtained a great deal of \$ for himself.  
Caesar modified the Spanish law to re-  
debtors. Creditors could seize only  $2/3$  of the  
debtor's income (not all), the genship  
rescued him from bankruptcy, and  
changed his entire way of life. He  
learned to lead troops into battle.

6/BC.

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Caesar was propraetor (governor)  
of Spain & returned to Rome.

61-60 BC

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Cicero became governor  
of Further Spain.

Jan 1, -60 = Jan 1, 61 BC     Astronomer

$$(6664 - 2012)(365,25) = 1699143$$



61 B.C.

[Pompey's Triumph]

Pompey returned to Rome  
Mutinies occurred in the Army  
of LUCULLUS (vs Mithridates)  
because of slanderous reports circulated  
about him in Rome, and the  
command of the Army was given  
to Pompey (c 68 BC).

Pompey met with great success  
Result - (a) Mithridates killed  
himself (b) Pontus, Syria, and CILICIA

were made Roman provinces

Pompey returned to Rome in 61 BC  
as a private citizen, but a great  
triumph was held in his honor

61 BC

Caesar went as governor to Further Spain, where for the first time he commanded an army & became conscious of his military genius

6/BC

Caesar became propraetor of Farther Spain, and after some military expeditions he returned to Rome to celebrate a triumph and run for consulship. This was the great turning point in his career:

According to Roman law, a general had to stay outside the city until the day of his TRIUMPH, but

a candidate had to present himself before the magistratus in the city. He asked permission to stand for Consulship while remaining outside Rome. The SENATE refused. Caesar then gave up his triumph & seek the consulship, but he was now alienated from the Senate. He negotiated with POMPEY (who was seeking land for his veterans). The Senate had alienated Pompey by refusing his requests. Crassus who had been rebuffed by the Senate joined Caesar & Pompey. They formed an unofficial political coalition, called the FIRST TRIPLEX VIRATE and decided to control Roman politics. Pompey could provide soldiers; Crassus the money and Caesar had popularity.

61 BC

CELTS

Gaius Julius Caesar conquers  
Brigantium, one of the Celtiberians'  
last refuges.

61BC

CELTS

Caesar breaks the last Celtic  
resistance in Spain.

61BC

DURANT

Caesar was appointed propraetor for Spain, but his creditors prevented his departure. He admitted he needed 25,000,000 sesterces in order to have nothing. Crassus came to his rescue by underwriting all his obligations. Caesar proceeded to Spain, led militarily brilliant campaigns against tribes with a passion for independence and came back to



home with spoils enough to pay off his debts and yet so enrich the Treasury that the Senate voted him a triumph.

Perhaps the OPTIMATES were subtle. They knew that Caesar wished to stand for the consulship, that the law forbade candidacy in absence, and that the triumphator was required by law to remain outside the city until the day of his triumph. Caesar forewent his triumph, entered the city, and campaigned with irresistible energy & skill.

61 BC

DURANT

Publius CLODIUS Pulcher was tried (61 BC) for having violated the mysteries of the good Goddess. Caesar called as a witness, and that he had no charge to make against CLODIUS. Why, then, asked the prosecutor, had he divorced POMPEIA? "Because," said Caesar, "my wife must be above suspicion." It was a clever answer, which neither exonerated nor condemned a valuable political aide.

Various witnesses - perhaps bribed - told the court that CLODIUS had had relations with CLODIA and had seduced his sister, TERTIA after her marriage to LUCIUS. CLODIUS protested that he had been away from Rome on the day of the alleged sacrilege; CICERO, however, testified that CLODIUS had on that day been with him in Rome. The POPULARES cried out for acquittal. Cressus bribed a number of judges for CLODIUS. CLODIUS was freed. Caesar had taken advantage of the situation to exchange an inconveniently conservative wife for the daughter of a senator allied to the popular cause.

61BC

DURANT

When Caesar went to F. C. Italia Spain as  
proconsul in 61BC he owed \$7,500,000.<sup>00</sup>  
When he returned in 60BC he cleared off  
these debts at one stroke

61 BC

MARCUS MESSALA & MARCUS PAPIUS  
PISO were Consuls

Among the Helvetians ORGETORIX  
was by far the most famous and  
wealthy. He was consumed by ambition  
for royal power, formed a conspiracy  
among the nobility, and persuaded the  
people to emigrate from their territory  
with all of their possessions

61 BC

Caesar became Governor of Further Spain after Crassus helped him with his creditors.

Military action in Spain restored Caesar's finances and he obliterated his political enemies by foregoing a triumph in order to even election (60) to the consulship.

61BC

Caesar refused to testify against  
CLAUDIUS in the BONA DEI affair.

61 BC

Caesar was Governor of Further Spain.



61 BC

Marcus Valerius Messalla was  
Consul

61 BC

Drusus had settled in the land of Aedui and Arverni and the Germans had seized a third of their land.

Drusus defeated the united Gallic forces at ADMAGETOBRIGA (61 BC).

He was a cruel and arrogant tyrant

61 BC

Caesar served in Further Spain  
as praetor

61 BC

In the consulship of Marcus Messala  
and Marcus Piso (61 BC), ORGETORIX  
(Helvetii) was induced by the hope  
of obtaining royal power to organize  
a conspiracy of noblemen and persuaded  
his countrymen (Helvetii) to emigrate  
en masse

61 BC

Caesar was sent to Further Spain (as praetor), where for the first time he commanded an Army, and became conscious of his military genius.

Toward end of 61 BC Pompey returned to Rome, a victor over the entire East, but was

coldly received by the distrustful  
Senate. Caesar, returning from Spain,  
seized his opportunity, and about  
the time of his election to the  
Consulship, recovered Pompey  
and Crassus, whose enormous  
wealth made him indispensable,  
and formed with them the so-called  
First Triumvirate. Pompey married  
Caesar's daughter Julia.

61 B C

Pompey, Crassus and Caesar  
agreed to combine their  
resources.

61 BC

Gaius Julius Caesar, nephew  
of Marius, wins his first victories  
in Spain.



61BC

Cato protested against the  
tax farmers of Asia being  
excused from their contract.

61BC

Cesar was governor of Further Spain.

Return and Triumph of Pompey.

61BC

Arminius had remained to establish his rule over all the tribes of northwestern Gaul, one of these, the AEDUI, appealed to Rome for help against the Germans; the Senate authorized the Roman governor of NARBONENSE Gaul to comply but almost at the same time it liked ARMINIUS among rulers friendly to Rome. Meanwhile 120,000 Germans crossed

At the Rhine, settled in Flanders and so  
~~strongly~~ strengthened ARIOVISTUS that  
he treated the native population as subject  
peoples and dreamed of conquering Gaul.  
At the same time the HELVETII, centering  
about Geneva, began migrating westward,  
368,000 strong, and Caesar was warned  
that they planned to cross his province of  
NORBONNASE Gaul on their way to South-  
western France.

61 BC

On the plains of PISTORIÆ, the battle was joined - MARCUS ANTONIUS (co-Consul with Cicero) and Catiline's force

The 3000 insurgents, far outnumbered, fought to the end around their treasured standards, the eagles of Marius. None surrendered or took flight, every one of them died on the field, among them Catiline.

61-60 BC

Age 39 \$40

Caesar was Governor of Further Spain.

End 61 BC

Toward end of 61 BC Pompey returned to Rome, a victor over the entire East but was coldly received by the distrustful Senate. Caesar, returning from Spain as he seized his opportunity and about the time of his election<sup>(60 BC)</sup> to his consulship reconciled

Pompey & Crassus, whose enormous  
wealth made him indispensable &  
joined with them the 1<sup>st</sup> T. triumvirate  
Pompey married Caesar's daughter Julia